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Foreword

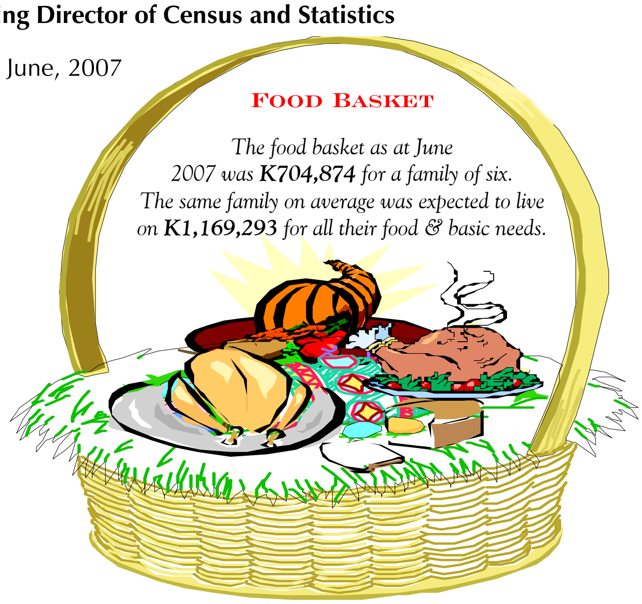
Welcome to the Monthly presentation organised by Dissemination Branch of the Central Statistical Office (CSO). The CSO embarks on vigorous information delivery strategy to major stakeholders and the media institutions in order to increase utilisation of statistical products and services. The office produces a number of statistical products in the Economic, Social, Agricultural and Environmental areas. The information collected in these areas may be used for various purposes including policy formulation, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects.

This Monthly publication is an attempt to provide highlights of CSO's work and how it can help media institutions and the general public to make use of data and information for sustainable national development and decision-making.

I would like to urge our readers and users of statistical information to send to us any comments that may enhance statistical production and contribute to the improvement of this publication.

Ms. Efreda Chulu
Acting Director of Census and Statistics

27th June, 2007



Inside this Issue

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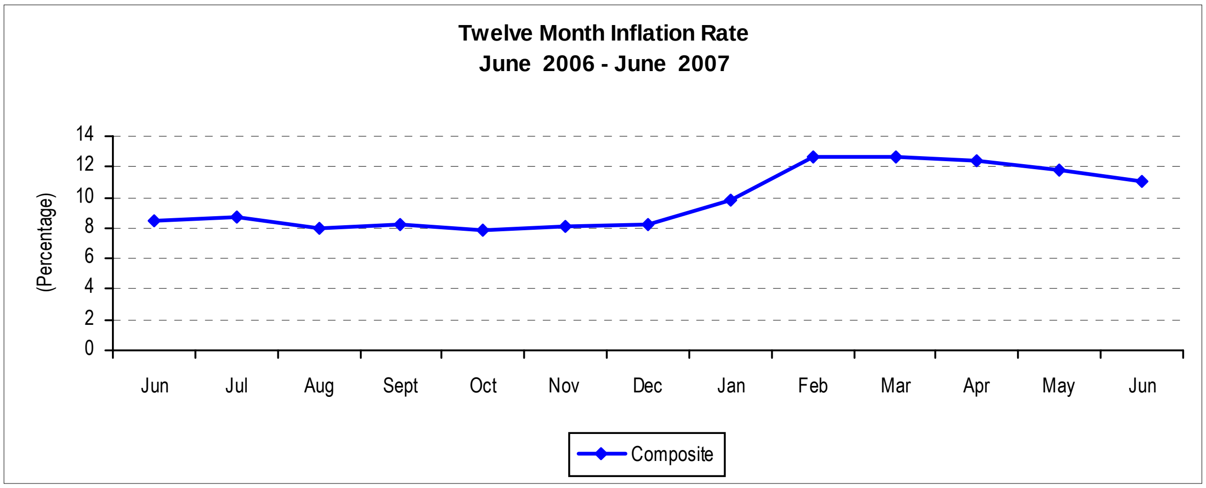
INFLATION

Inflation continues to decline in June 2007

The annual rate of inflation, as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI), was recorded at 11.1 percent as at June 2007. This rate is 0.7 of a percentage point lower than the May rate of 11.8 percent. Compared with the same period last year, the annual rate of inflation increased by 2.6 percentage points, from 8.5 percent in June 2006 to 11.1 percent in June 2007.

The June 2007 inflation rate of 11.1 percent means that prices as measured by the all items Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by an average of 11.1 percent between June 2006 and June 2007.



Source: *Consumer Price Index (CPI), June 2007*

Annual Inflation Rates for CPI Main Groups

Between May 2007 and June 2007, the annual inflation rates declined for food, beverages and tobacco, furniture and household goods, medical care, transport and communication and increased for clothing and footwear, house rent and household energy, recreation and education main groups.

Annual Inflation Rate: CPI Main Groups
Percent

	Total	Food And Beverages	Clothing And Footwear	Rent Fuel & Lighting	Furniture and Household Goods	Medical care	Transport and communication	Recreation And Education	Other Goods And Services
Jan 05 – Jan 04	18.2	17.9	17.3	18.6	21.7	12.2	20.6	13.9	19.6
Feb 05 – Feb 04	18.7	18.3	14.5	22.7	22.1	13.1	21.6	12.7	19.4
Mar 05 – Mar 04	17.4	16.0	14.1	22.1	22.0	13.2	22.5	12.7	18.5
April 05 - April 04	18.6	18.0	12.9	25.0	22.4	13.0	21.6	11.9	19.2
May 05 – May 04	19.1	19.1	13.0	25.0	19.4	12.9	23.1	13.7	18.0
Jun 05 – Jun 04	19.2	19.3	13.6	27.3	20.0	13.4	19.7	13.6	17.9
Jul 05 – Jul 04	18.7	18.7	13.2	27.9	21.0	14.2	15.9	13.4	17.9
Aug 05 – Aug 04	19.3	20.4	14.2	28.8	18.8	15.9	13.4	13.5	17.7
Sep 05 – Sep 04	19.5	20.7	13.9	28.4	21.0	15.1	13.1	12.9	16.3
Oct 05 - Oct 04	18.3	18.8	15.1	29.9	20.1	15.3	8.7	13.5	17.0
Nov 05 – Nov 04	17.2	18.3	14.4	28.9	18.0	14.5	4.9	13.5	15.2
Dec 05 – Dec 04	15.9	17.5	14.9	26.5	18.0	10.5	-3.5	13.4	14.9
Jan 06 - Jan 05	12.2	12.8	15.6	20.4	18.2	10.2	-8.6	12.2	11.7
Feb 06 – Feb 05	10.3	10.2	21.7	15.5	13.7	10.5	-9.9	12.7	11.6
Mar 06 – Mar 05	10.7	10.9	23.0	17.2	12.4	11.5	-10.6	11.8	11.0
April 06 - April 05	9.4	8.3	25.9	14.7	12.9	15.0	-10.9	11.7	13.9
May 06 – May 05	8.6	5.6	29.2	14.1	14.7	16.9	-9.5	14.2	13.9

	Total	Food And Beverages	Clothing And Footwear	Rent Fuel & Lighting	Furniture and Household Goods	Medical care	Transport and communication	Recreation And Education	Other Goods And Services
Jun 06 – June 05	8.4	5.4	27.9	10.6	16.5	17.5	-6.5	12.0	13.7
Jul 06 - July 05	8.7	4.3	29.2	12.2	16.3	17.4	-1.5	15.1	12.7
Aug 06 – Aug 05	8.0	0.4	29.4	15.2	19.4	19.2	5.6	15.0	12.7
Sep 06 – Sep 05	8.2	1.5	30.2	14.9	16.3	21.1	4.8	15.6	13.1
Oct 06 – Oct 05	7.9	1.0	34.0	12.3	16.3	21.7	2.7	15.7	12.6
Nov 06 – Nov 05	8.1	0.8	32.5	13.0	16.7	23.2	6.8	15.4	11.9
Dec 06 – Dec 05	8.2	-0.2	33.4	13.0	17.3	25.1	15.2	15.5	11.1
Jan 07 – Jan 06	9.8	1.0	34.9	15.1	16.5	24.9	22.8	15.9	11.4
Feb 07 – Feb 06	12.6	4.2	28.3	18.3	20.4	23.7	33.9	15.0	10.4
Mar 07 – Mar 06	12.7	4.9	26.9	15.8	21.6	22.1	33.5	14.9	11.0
Apr 07 – Apr 06	12.4	5.5	23.7	15.7	20.0	18.8	32.4	14.8	7.7
May 07 – May 06	11.8	5.7	18.8	17.1	19.2	16.5	28.2	10.4	7.0
Jun 07 – June 06	11.1	4.8	20.3	18.1	18.1	14.9	24.6	10.6	7.0

Source: *Consumer Price Index (CPI), June 2007*

Contributions of different Items to overall Inflation

The decline of 0.7 of a percentage point in the annual inflation rate from 11.8 percent in May 2007 to 11.1 percent in June 2007 is due to the decline in the cost of food and non-food products.

Of the total 11.1 percent annual inflation in June 2007, food products accounted for 2.5 percentage points while non-food products in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) accounted for a total of 8.6 percentage points.

Items	Percentage Points Contributions of different items to overall inflation											
	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07
Food Beverages and Tobacco	2.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	-0.1	0.5	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.5
Clothing and Footwear	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.8
Rent and household energy	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0
Furniture and Household Goods	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9
Medical Care	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Transport (fuel, airfares, new motor vehicles)	-0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.9
Recreation and Education	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7
Other Goods and Services	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
All Items	8.7	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.1	8.2	9.8	12.6	12.7	12.4	11.8	11.1

Source: *Consumer Price Index (CPI), June 2007*

The Annual Food Inflation Rate

The annual food inflation rate was recorded at 4.8 percent in June 2007, compared with 5.7 percent in May 2007. Contributing most to the decline in the food inflation rate were decreases in the cost of maize meal, maize grain, other cereals, fresh vegetables, meat and chicken, Kapenta, fish, sweet potatoes, shelled groundnuts, fruits and some processed food items.

The Annual Non-Food Inflation Rate

The annual non-food inflation rate stood at 17.7 percent in June 2007, compared with 18.2 percent in May 2007. The decline in the annual non-food inflation rate was due to the decrease in the annual inflation rates for furniture and household goods, transport and communication.

Annual Inflation Rates: Food and Non Food

Period	Total	Food	Non-Food
Jan 05 – Jan 04	18.2	17.9	18.7
Feb 05 – Feb 04	18.7	18.3	19.1
Mar 05 – Mar 04	17.4	16.0	19.0
Apr 05 – Apr 04	18.6	18.0	19.3
May 05 - May 04	19.1	19.1	19.2
Jun 05 – Jun 04	19.2	19.3	19.2
Jul 05 - Jun 04	18.7	18.7	18.7
Aug 05 - Aug 04	19.3	20.4	18.2
Sep 05 - Sep04	19.5	20.7	18.2
Oct 05 - Oct 04	18.3	18.8	17.8
Nov 05 - Nov 04	17.2	18.3	16.1
Dec 05- Dec 04	15.9	17.5	14.0
Jan 06 – Jan 05	12.2	12.8	11.5
Feb 06 - Feb 05	10.3	10.2	10.3
Mar 06 - Mar 05	10.7	10.9	10.4
Apr 06 – Apr 05	9.4	8.3	10.6
May 06 – May 05	8.6	5.6	12.0
Jun 06 - Jun 05	8.5	5.4	11.8
Jul 06 - Jul 05	8.7	4.3	13.6
Aug 06 – Aug 05	8.0	0.4	16,4
Sep 06 – Sep 05	8.2	1.5	15.7
Oct 06 - Oct 05	7.9	1.0	15.4
Nov 06 - Nov 05	8.1	0.8	16.2
Dec06 – Dec 05	8.2	-0.2	18.1
Jan 07 - Jan 06	9.8	1.0	20.0
Feb 07 - Feb 06	12.6	4.2	22.1
Mar 07 - Mar 06	12.7	4.9	21.5
Apr 07 – Apr 06	12.4	5.5	20.1
May 07 – May 06	11.8	5.7	18.2
Jun 07 - Jun 06	11.1	4.8	17.7

Source: *Consumer Price Index (CPI), June 2007*

Maize Meal prices continue to decline

A comparison of retail prices between May 2007 and June 2007, shows that the national average price of a 25 kg bag of roller meal declined by 4.9 percent, from K27,101 to K25,782. The national average price of a 20 litre tin of maize grain declined by 2.9 percent, from K12,595 to K12,224. The national average price of 1kg of dried kapenta (Mpulungu) declined by 2.1 percent, while the national average price of 1kg of tomatoes declined by 4.6 percent.

National Average Prices for Selected Products and Months

Product Description	2007						Percentage Change
	January	February	March	April	May	June	Jun-07/May-07
White breakfast 25Kg	36,335	37,108	37,381	37,733	37,446	36,751	-1.9
White Roller 25Kg	26,636	28,045	27,893	27,934	27,101	25,782	-4.9
White Maize 20 litre tin	14,339	14,927	14,952	14,640	12,595	12,224	-2.9
Millet 5 litre tin	4,722	4,967	5,914	5,672	6,032	5,717	-5.2
Sorghum 5 litre tin	4,114	6,087	6,839	6,401	5,598	5,535	-1.1
Cassava meal 1Kg	2,137	2,788	2,663	2,806	2,858	2,947	3.1
Fillet Steak 1 Kg	21,847	21,356	20,828	21,528	22,262	21,765	-2.2
Rump Steak 1 Kg	19,464	18,828	18,775	19,412	19,648	19,437	-1.1
Brisket 1 Kg	14,967	14,512	14,963	14,837	14,921	14,890	-0.2
Mixed Cut 1 Kg	13,874	13,697	13,742	14,004	13,982	13,845	-1.0
T-bone 1 Kg	17,543	17,325	17,290	17,825	18,349	17,718	-3.4
Dressed chicken 1 Kg	12,477	13,027	12,958	13,605	14,012	13,737	-2.0

Product Description	2007						Percentage Change
	January	February	March	April	May	June	Jun-07/May-07
Fresh Kapenta 400 gms	3,966	4,110	4,488	4,828	4,768	4,735	-0.7
Bream Fresh/Frozen 1 Kg	11,511	12,660	13,141	12,626	12,293	12,187	-0.9
Dried Kapenta Mpulungu 1Kg	32,056	34,210	36,197	35,745	35,131	34,403	-2.1
Dried Kapenta Chisense 1Kg	17,097	21,899	21,565	19,228	18,841	18,254	-3.1
Carrots 1kg	4,216	4,572	6,815	6,564	4,426	3,896	-12.0
Tomatoes 1kg	2,566	2,940	3,364	2,879	2,432	2,320	-4.6
Peas 1kg	6,428	6,001	9,086	8,688	9,564	5,567	-41.8
Spinach 1kg	1,963	3,571	2,957	3,412	2,693	1,984	-26.3
Chinese cabbage 1kg	1,570	1,695	1,732	1,684	1,529	1,496	-2.2
Spring onion 1kg	4,491	6,146	5,735	5,256	6,316	4,598	-27.2
Shelled groundnut 1kg	5,915	6,122	6,111	5,632	5,617	5,060	-9.9
Oranges 1kg	3,997	4,192	3,834	3,758	3,690	3,503	-5.1
Lemons 1kg	2,290	2,261	1,687	1,647	1,763	1,628	-7.7
Banana 1kg	2,944	2,904	3,093	3,362	3,092	2,627	-15.0
Raisins 250gms	6,724	6,109	6,389	6,093	6,298	5,908	-6.2
Sweet potatoes 1kg	1,560	1,408	1,328	1,055	904	883	-2.3
Paraffin 1 litre	4,253	4,658	4,491	4,475	4,696	4,686	-0.2
Petrol Premium 1 litre	5,820	6,450	6,290	6,355	6,813	7,114	4.4
Diesel 1 litre	5351	5,715	5,579	5,657	5,965	5,965	0.0
Air fare Lusaka/London British Airways 1 Way	4,217,420	4,246,640	4,266,120	4,168,720	4,131,720	4,027,800	-2.5
Air Fare Lusaka/Ndola Zambian Airways 1 way	614,860	619,120	621960	607,760	587,880	583,620	-0.7
Bed & continental Breakfast 3 to 5 star Hotel	710,330	707,947	725053	723,215	732,678	710,512	-3.0
Bed & Continental Breakfast 2 star Down to Motel	104,937	105,025	106220	109,199	113,649	113,584	-0.1

Source: *Consumer Price Index (CPI), June 2007*

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDIZE TRADE

Another Trade Surplus recorded in May 2007

During the month of May 2007, Zambia recorded a Trade Surplus valued at K352.8 billion. This means that the country exported more in May than it imported in value terms. Trade surpluses have also been recorded since January 2007.

Total Imports, Exports & Trade Balance, January to May 2007, (K' Millions)

Months	Imports (cif)	Domestic Exports (fob)	Re-Exports (fob)	Total Exports (fob)	Trade Balance
January	1,370,828	1,488,290	748	1,489,038	118,210
February	1,018,890	1,398,852	117	1,398,969	380,078
March	1,119,223	1,378,384	807	1,379,191	259,968
April (R)	1,104,149	1,418,144	51	1,418,195	314,046
May*	1,280,166	1,632,703	236	1,632,938	352,772
TOTAL:	5,893,256	7,316,373	1,958	7,318,331	1,425,075

Source: *CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007*
Note: *January to April figures have been revised*
*(*)= Provisional*

*Exports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) April and May 2007**

The total value of exports in May 2007 was K1,632.9 billion compared to K1,418.2 billion in April 2007. The most prominent exports were manufactured goods classified chiefly by material accounting for 85.3 percent in May 2007 and 83.2 percent in April 2007 of which refined copper was the most significant export item. Other important exports were crude materials (excluding fuels) such as copper ores and concentrates, cobalt ores and concentrates, sulphur, cotton and salt, which accounted for 5.8 and 6.5 percent in May and April 2007 respectively.

Total Exports by (SITC) sections, April and May 2007, K' Millions

CODE	DESCRIPTION	April 2007 (R)		May 2007 (*)	
		Value (K' Million)	% Share	Value (K' Million)	% Share
0	Food and live animals	77,667	5.5	73,701	4.5
1	Beverages and tobacco	24,945	1.8	18,465	1.1
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	92,323	6.5	95,183	5.8
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	4,443	0.3	7,390	0.5
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	193	0.0	248	0.0
5	Chemicals	6,233	0.4	10,762	0.7
6	*Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material*	*1,179,530*	*83.2*	*1,393,543*	*85.3*
	Refined copper	*590,153*	*50.0*	*787,689*	*56.5*
	Plates, sheets and strip, of refined copper, >0.15mm thick	*327,442*	*27.8*	*284,298*	*20.4*
	Cobalt, wrought, and articles of cobalt, nes	*84,335*	*7.1*	*131,910*	*9.5*
	Wire of refined copper	*52,419*	*4.4*	*65,637*	*4.7*
	Unrefined copper; copper anodes for electrolytic refining	*53,084*	*4.5*	*50,600*	*3.6*
	Copper powders and flakes	*44,231*	*3.7*	*34,229*	*2.5*
	Precious or semi-precious stones, worked but not set..., nes	*10,828*	*0.9*	*21,557*	*1.5*
	Cotton yarn (excl. sewing thread), with >=85% cotton, for retail sale	*3,813*	*0.3*	*4,285*	*0.3*
	Precious (excl. diamonds) or semi-precious stones, unworked	*2,893*	*0.2*	*4,696*	*0.3*
	Portland cement	*1,787*	*0.2*	*2,302*	*0.2*
	Aluminium wire	*1,122*	*0.1*	*817*	*0.1*
	Other Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	*7,420*	*0.6*	*5,520*	*0.4*
7	Machinery and transport equipment	30,291	2.1	31,225	1.9
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,570	0.2	2,417	0.1
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	1	0.0	5	0.0
TOTAL:		1,418,195	100.0	1,632,938	100.0

Source: *CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007; Note: (*) = Provisional and (R)= revised*

*Zambia's Major Exports Classified by Harmonized Coding System (HS), May 2007**

Zambia's major export product in May 2007 was copper and articles thereof accounting for 74.9 percent of Zambia's total export earnings. Other export products worth noting, though on a smaller scale were: other base metals - such as cobalt which are copper related (8.1 percent); ores, slag and ash (3.2 percent); and natural/cultured pearls, precious stones and metals (1.6 percent). These four product categories collectively accounted for 87.8 percent of Zambia's total export earnings.

Zambia's Major Exports by HS Chapter for May 2007*, K' Millions

Chapter Code	Description	Value (K' Million)	% Share
74	Copper And Articles Thereof	1,223,607	74.9
81	Other Base Metals; Cermets; Articles Thereof	131,910	8.1
26	Ores, Slag And Ash	52,355	3.2
71	Natural/Cultured Pearls, Prec Stones & Metals, Coin Etc	26,253	1.6
17	Sugars And Sugar Confectionery	24,432	1.5
10	Cereals	23,767	1.5
85	Electrical Mchy Equip Parts Thereof; Sound Recorder Etc	21,136	1.3
24	Tobacco And Manufactured Tobacco Substitutes	17,901	1.1
12	Oil Seed, Oleagi Fruits; Miscell Grain, Seed, Fruit Etc	17,484	1.1
52	Cotton	14,687	0.9
07	Edible Vegetables And Certain Roots And Tubers	10,459	0.6
11	Prod Mill Indust; Malt; Starches; Insulin; Wheat Gluten	8,998	0.6
84	Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Mchy & Mech Appliance; Parts	8,996	0.6
	Other Chapters	50,954	3.1
Total:		1,632,938	100.0

Source: *CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007; Note: (*) =Provisional*

Zambia's Major Export Destinations in May 2007*

The four major destinations of Zambia's exports during the month of May 2007 were Switzerland (41.0 percent), South Africa (15.7 percent), Republic of Thailand (8.5 percent) and Saudi Arabia (4.7 percent). These four countries collectively accounted for 69.9 percent of Zambia's total exports.

Zambia's Major Export Destinations by Country, May 2007*, K' Millions

COUNTRY	Value (K'Million)	% Share
Switzerland	670,291	41.0
South Africa	255,573	15.7
Republic Of Thailand	138,917	8.5
Saudi Arabia	76,049	4.7
Egypt	61,793	3.8
Korea, Republic Of	59,381	3.6
China	52,582	3.2
Congo (DR)	44,097	2.7
United Kingdom	41,293	2.5
Japan	28,686	1.8
India	26,914	1.6
Other Destinations	177,362	10.9
TOTAL:	1,632,938	100.0

Source: *CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007; Note: (*) =Provisional*

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) grouping of countries was the largest market for Zambia's exports accounting for 22.7 percent and 24.1 percent of Zambia's total exports in May and April 2007, respectively. Within the SADC region, South Africa was the major market for Zambia's exports accounting for 68.8 percent in May and 65.0 percent in April 2007.

The Asian regional grouping was the second largest destination of Zambia's exports accounting for 25.7 and 19.8 percent in May and April 2007, respectively. Within Asia, the dominant market in May 2007 was Thailand with 33.1 percent while in April 2007, the major market was Saudi Arabia with 29.4 percent. Other key markets were Korea, China, Japan and Pakistan.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) region was the third largest destination of Zambia's exports accounting for 9.8 percent in May and 14.2 percent in April 2007. Within COMESA, Egypt and Congo (DR) were the key destinations jointly accounting for 66.0 percent in May and 65.2 percent in April 2007. Other notable markets were Malawi, Zimbabwe and Kenya.

The European Union (EU) was the fourth accounting for 2.8 and 3.9 percent of Zambia's total exports in May and April 2007, respectively. Within the EU market, The United Kingdom was the dominant market in May 2007 accounting for 91.7 percent, while Belgium dominated in April 2007 with 33.2 percent. Other destinations in April and May 2007 included Netherlands, Portugal and Germany.

Export Market Shares by Regional Groupings, April and May 2007, (K' Millions)

GROUPING	APRIL, 2007 (R)		GROUPING	MAY, 2007(*)	
	Value (K 'Million)	% Share		Value (K' Million)	% Share
SADC	341,917	100	SADC	371,391	100
South Africa	222,412	65.0	South Africa	255,573	68.8
Congo (DR)	41,688	12.2	Congo (DR)	44,097	11.9
Zimbabwe	35,142	10.3	Malawi	22,993	6.2
Malawi	24,146	7.1	Zimbabwe	22,594	6.1
Other SADC	18,528	5.4	Other SADC	26,134	7.0
% of Total March Exports:	*24.1*		*% of Total April Exports:*	*22.7*	
ASIA	280,962	100	ASIA	420,200	100
Saudi Arabia	82,718	29.4	Republic Of Thailand	138,917	33.1
Korea, Republic Of	48,597	17.3	Saudi Arabia	76,049	18.1
Republic Of Thailand	43,739	15.6	Korea, Republic Of	59,381	14.1
China	29,552	10.5	China	52,582	12.5
Pakistan	27,119	9.7	Japan	28,686	6.8
Other Asia	49,237	17.5	Other Asia	64,585	15.4
% of Total March Exports:	*19.8*		*% of Total April Exports:*	*25.7*	
COMESA	201,851	100	COMESA	160,517	100
Egypt	89,911	44.5	Egypt	61,793	38.5
Congo (DR)	41,688	20.7	Congo (DR)	44,097	27.5
Zimbabwe	35,142	17.4	Malawi	22,993	14.3
Malawi	24,146	12.0	Zimbabwe	22,594	14.1
Kenya	5,850	2.9	Kenya	7,853	4.9
Other COMESA	5,113	2.5	Other COMESA	1,186	0.7
% of Total March Exports:	*14.2*		*% of Total April Exports:*	*9.8*	
EUROPEAN UNION	55,938	100	EUROPEAN UNION	45,051	100
Belgium	18,571	33.2	United Kingdom	41,293	91.7
United Kingdom	16,076	28.7	Netherlands	25,689	57.0
Netherlands	12,862	23.0	Belgium	18,539	41.2
Portugal	3,405	6.1	Germany	2,739	6.1
Other EU	5,023	9.0	Other EU	2,726	6.0
% of Total March Exports:	*3.9*		*% of Total April Exports:*	*2.8*	
Total value of April Exports (fob)	1,418,195		Total value of May Exports (fob	1,632,938	

Source: *CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007; Note: (*) =Provisional and (R)=Revised*

*Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) for April and May 2007**

The total value of imports in May 2007 was K1,280.2 billion compared to K1,104.1 billion in April 2007. The most prominent imports were machinery and transport equipment, which accounted for 48.5 and 43.4 percent in May and April 2007, respectively. Other important imports were manufactured goods classified chiefly by material, chemicals, and mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, which collectively accounted for 38.3 and 43.3 percent in May and April 2007, respectively.

Total Imports by Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) sections, April and May 2007, K 'Millions

CODE	DESCRIPTION	April 2007 (R)		May 2007(*)	
		Value (K' Million)	% Share	Value (K' Million)	% Share
0	Food and live animals	34,904	3.2	36,181	2.83
1	Beverages and tobacco	4,567	0.4	5,242	0.4
2	Crude materials, (excl fuels)	46,155	4.2	54,802	4.3
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	156,061	14.1	84,363	6.6
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	13,826	1.3	20,723	1.6
5	Chemicals	154,386	14.0	179,689	14.1
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	168,016	15.2	225,122	17.6
7	Machinery and transport equipment	479,254	43.4	619,691	48.5
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	46,522	4.2	51,536	4.0
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	456	0.0	2,818	0.0
TOTAL:		1,104,149	100.0	1,280,166	100.0

Source: *CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007;* Note: *(*) =Provisional and (R) =Revised*

Zambia's Major Imports by the Harmonised Coding System (HS) in May 2007

Zambia's major import products in May 2007 were boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; Mineral fuels, oils and products of their distillation; electrical machinery equipment parts thereof; and Vehicles. These four product categories collectively accounted for 54.8 percent of the total value of imports for the month. Other important import products were articles of iron and steel, iron and steel, and pharmaceutical products, accounting for 12.5 percent in May 2007.

Zambia's Major Imports by HS Chapters for May 2007*, K' Millions

CHAPTER CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	Value (K' Million)	% Share
84	*Nuclear reactors, boilers, mchy & mech appliance; parts*	*356,974*	*27.9*
Of which:	*Mixing or kneading machines for earth, stone, ores, etc*	*83,052*	*23.3*
	Self-propelled front-end shovel loaders	*30,158*	*8.4*
	Parts of machinery of 84.74	*24,293*	*6.8*
	Parts of machinery of 84.26, 84.29 and 84.30, nes	*18,659*	*5.2*
	Tube mills	*9,491*	*2.7*
	Machinery for preparing or making up tobacco, nes	*8,385*	*2.3*
	Crushing or grinding machines for earth, stone, ores, etc	*8,299*	*2.3*
	Pumps for liquids, nes	*8,250*	*2.3*
	Self-propelled bulldozers, excavators..., nes	*7,692*	*2.2*
	Self-propelled coal or rock cutters and tunnelling	*7,628*	*2.1*
	Rest of Chapter 84	*151,066*	*42.3*
85	Electrical mchy equip parts thereof; sound recorder etc	151,153	11.8
87	Vehicles o/t railw/tranw rool-stock, pts & accessories	109,002	8.5
27	Mineral fuels, oils & product of their distillation; etc	84,672	6.6
73	Articles of iron and steel	75,440	5.9
72	Iron and steel	44,284	3.5
30	Pharmaceutical products	39,146	3.1
31	Fertilisers	36,076	2.8
40	Rubber and articles thereof	35,803	2.8
26	Ores, slag and ash	35,525	2.8
39	Plastics and articles thereof	34,700	2.7
38	Miscellaneous chemical products	24,875	1.9
15	Animal/veg fats & oil & their cleavage products; etc	23,366	1.8
28	Inorgn chem; compds of prec met, radioact elements etc	17,636	1.4
	Other products	211,514	16.5
TOTAL:		1,280,166	100.0

Source: *CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007; Note: (*) =Provisional*

Zambia's Major Import Sources by Partner Country, May 2007

The major source of Zambia's imports in May 2007 was South Africa accounting for 42.2 percent of the total value of imports for the month. The major import products from South Africa were: parts of machinery; potassium chloride; parts and accessories for vehicles; sulphuric acid-oleum in bulk; structures and parts of structures; vehicles; and gas oils (diesel).

The second main source of Zambia's imports was China accounting for 11.2 percent in May 2007. The major import products from China were: mixing or kneading machines for earth, stone, ores; tubes, pipes and hollow profiles; crushing or grinding machines for earth, stone and structures and parts of structures.

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) was third with 7.2 percent and supplied mainly transformer circuit-breaking and insulating oil; medicaments of mixed/unmixed products; and structures/parts of structures. The major import products from the UAE were: crude petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals and sulphur of all kinds – excluding sublimed/precipitated sulphur.

Other notable sources of Zambia's imports were India, United Kingdom, Sweden, and Finland, collectively accounting for 15.2 percent of Zambia's total imports in May 2007.

Zambia's Major Import Sources by Partner Country, May 2007*, K' Millions,

COUNTRY	Value (K 'Million)	% Share
South Africa	539,769	42.2
China	142,814	11.2
United Arab Emirates	91,949	7.2
India	58,061	4.5
United Kingdom	49,930	3.9
Sweden	46,116	3.6
Finland	40,836	3.2
Congo (DR)	32,331	2.5
United States Of America	30,974	2.4
Germany	29,109	2.3
Zimbabwe	26,667	2.1
Kenya	23,245	1.8
Japan	16,585	1.3
Australia	14,167	1.1
Netherlands	13,731	1.1
Other Sources	123,881	9.7
TOTAL:	**1,280,166**	**100.0**

Source: *CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007; Note: (*) =Provisional*

Import Market Shares by Regional Groupings

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) grouping of countries was the largest source of Zambia's imports accounting for 49.6 and 51.2 percent in May and April 2007, respectively. Within the SADC region, South Africa was the major source for Zambia's imports accounting for 85.0 percent in May and 88.0 percent in April 2007.

The Asian market was the second largest source of Zambia's imports accounting for 27.1 and 25.5 percent in May and April 2007, respectively. Within the Asian market, China dominated in May with 41.1 percent while the United Arab Emirates dominated in April 2007 accounting for 49.8 percent. Other key market sources were India, Japan and Indonesia collectively accounting for 24.4 and 27.9 percent in May and April 2007, respectively.

The European Union (EU) was the third largest source of Zambia's imports with 16.9 percent in May 2007 and 17.2 percent in April 2007. Within the EU, the dominant source during the month of May 2007 was the United Kingdom with 23.1 percent followed by Sweden with 21.3 percent. In April 2007, Germany was the dominant source with 26.1 percent followed by Finland with 25.9 percent. The other key market was the United Kingdom with 16.4 percent market share in April 2007.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) region was the fourth largest source accounting for 7.5 percent in May 2007 and 7.2 percent in April 2007. Within COMESA, Zimbabwe and Congo (DR) were the main sources, jointly accounting for 61.1 and 60.5 percent in May and April 2007, respectively. Other notable sources were Kenya, Malawi, Swaziland and Mauritius.

Import Market Shares by Major Regional Groupings, April and May 2007*

GROUPING	APRIL 2007 (R)		GROUPING	MAY 2007(*)	
	Value (K'Million)	% Share		Value (K'Million)	% Share
SADC	**565,674**	100	SADC	**634,996**	100
South Africa	497,775	88.0	South Africa	539,769	85.0
Zimbabwe	24,088	4.3	Congo (DR)	32,331	5.1
Congo (DR)	24,008	4.2	Zimbabwe	26,667	4.2
Mauritius	4,494	0.8	Namibia	11,464	1.8
Other SADC	15,309	2.7	Other SADC	24,764	3.9
% of Total April Imports:	*51.2*		*% of Total May Imports:*	*49.6*	
ASIA	**281,769**	100	ASIA	**347,214**	100
United Arab Emirates	140,208	49.8	China	142,814	41.1
India	56,165	19.9	United Arab Emirates	91,949	26.5
China	42,147	15.0	India	58,061	16.7
Japan	14,005	5.0	Japan	16,585	4.8
Indonesia	8,420	3.0	Indonesia	10,057	2.9
Other Asia	20,824	7.4	Other Asia	27,748	8.0
% of Total April Imports:	*25.5*		*% of Total May Imports:*	*27.1*	
EUROPEAN UNION	**190,638**	100	EUROPEAN UNION	**216,479**	100
Germany	49,750	26.1	United Kingdom	49,930	23.1
Finland	49,360	25.9	Sweden	46,116	21.3
United Kingdom	31,177	16.4	Finland	40,836	18.9
Sweden	12,956	6.8	Germany	29,109	13.4
Netherlands	12,405	6.5	Netherlands	13,731	6.3
Other EU	34,990	18.4	Other EU	36,757	17.0
% of Total April Imports:	*17.2*		*% of Total May Imports:*	*16.9*	
COMESA	**79,591**	100	COMESA	**96,647**	100
Zimbabwe	24,088	30.3	Congo (DR)	32,331	33.5
Congo (DR)	24,008	30.2	Zimbabwe	26,667	27.6
Kenya	21,663	27.2	Kenya	23,245	24.1
Mauritius	4,494	5.6	Swaziland	3,973	4.1
Malawi	2,234	2.8	Malawi	3,555	3.7
Other COMESA	3,104	3.9	Other COMESA	6,877	7.1
% of Total April Imports:	*7.2*		*% of Total May Imports:*	*7.5*	
Total value of April Imports (cif)	**1,104,149**		Total value of May Imports (cif)	**1,280,166**	

Source: *CSO, International Trade Statistics, 2007;*
Note: (*)=Provisional and (R)=Revised
Note: Some countries are members of both SADC and COMESA

INDEX OF INDUSTRAL PRODUCTION

Industrial Output Increases in 2006

The total index of industrial production for 2006 increased by **8.6** percent compared to an increase of **8.7** percent in 2005. The increase in the total index for 2006 is mainly attributed to significant growths in the first three quarters of the year. However, in the fourth quarter of 2006, the total index of industrial production grew by a marginal **0.7** percent compared to a growth of **11.9** percent in the corresponding quarter of 2005. The slow-down in the increase of the total index for the fourth quarter of 2006 is explained by the **7.2** percent decline in the mining and quarrying sector of the economy.

Index of Industrial Production for 2005 and 2006 (2000=100)

		MINING				MANUFACTURING									
PERIOD	TOTAL INDEX	TOTAL MINING	Coal	Non-ferrous Ore	Stone Quarrying	TOTAL MANUFACTURING	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	Textile, Clothing & Leather	Wood & Wood Products	Paper & Paper Products	Chemicals, Rubbers & Plastics	Non-metallic Mineral Products	Basic Metal Industries	Fabricated Metal Products	TOTAL ELECTRICITY
WEIGHT	1.000	0.350	0.005	0.242	0.103	0.511	0.235	0.060	0.006	0.017	0.059	0.025	0.009	0.100	0.139
2005 Q1	131.8	174.0	68.6	174.7	177.1	108.8	123.4	63.3	177.6	91.1	104.4	150.7	63.8	96.3	110.0
2005 Q2	130.4	166.0	97.3	174.7	148.6	111.2	137.1	46.9	173.0	90.3	81.8	171.9	64.7	94.8	111.3
2005 Q3	132.7	167.1	84.7	164.6	176.5	115.8	147.9	56.4	140.7	75.3	90.5	147.2	72.4	91.8	108.7
2005 Q4	141.4	170.6	105.2	177.4	157.6	130.1	166.3	111.5	144.7	92.4	67.0	154.4	67.7	98.2	109.6
2005	133.6	169.3	87.9	172.5	165.4	115.6	142.2	66.7	160.0	86.9	87.2	156.2	67.1	95.1	109.9
2006 Q1	149.4	214.3	35.4	217.0	215.9	111.2	126.8	62.9	166.6	93.3	111.0	134.3	66.2	101.3	126.7
2006 Q2	144.8	194.4	58.9	209.0	166.2	115.0	144.8	46.8	164.1	91.8	87.6	163.6	62.3	95.3	129.6
2006 Q3	143.9	179.9	45.6	176.2	194.5	125.7	162.5	55.7	156.5	72.6	96.6	150.2	74.2	103.8	120.4
2006 Q4	142.4	158.3	9.5	150.3	183.7	137.5	185.4	98.0	157.2	91.2	69.7	143.9	70.9	99.1	120.7
2006	145.1	186.7	37.4	188.1	190.1	122.3	154.9	65.9	161.1	87.2	91.2	148.0	68.4	99.9	124.3
YEAR ON YEAR PERCENTAGE CHANGE															
2005 Q1	5.0	4.1	140.3	(5.5)	34.5	7.5	14.1	(3.5)	8.1	8.0	2.9	11.9	(4.3)	(3.1)	(0.5)
2005 Q2	8.9	14.8	83.5	5.9	47.4	3.7	1.8	(11.0)	4.0	9.1	3.8	11.3	(13.4)	13.0	8.0
2005 Q3	10.5	19.5	4.2	5.7	68.3	4.0	3.4	(1.5)	11.6	13.5	3.5	5.4	(1.7)	6.6	5.6
2005 Q4	11.9	22.7	25.9	26.5	13.7	3.6	2.7	(4.4)	(7.9)	11.5	(7.3)	9.3	4.2	17.8	12.3
2005	8.7	14.7	42.6	6.9	39.0	3.8	3.8	(8.7)	4.2	9.9	2.6	9.6	(4.1)	7.8	6.2
2006 Q1	13.4	23.2	(48.4)	24.2	21.9	2.2	2.7	(0.7)	(6.2)	2.5	6.3	(10.9)	3.8	5.2	15.1
2006 Q2	11.0	17.1	(39.4)	19.6	11.8	3.4	5.6	(0.2)	(5.2)	1.7	7.2	(4.8)	(3.7)	0.5	16.4
2006 Q3	8.4	7.7	(46.2)	7.0	10.2	8.6	9.8	(1.2)	11.2	(3.7)	6.7	2.0	2.4	13.0	10.8
2006 Q4	0.7	(7.2)	(91.0)	(15.3)	16.5	5.6	11.5	(12.1)	8.7	(1.3)	4.0	(6.8)	4.7	0.9	10.1
2006	8.6	10.3	(57.5)	9.0	14.9	5.9	8.9	(1.3)	0.7	0.3	4.6	(5.2)	1.9	5.0	13.1

Source: *Index of industrial production-CSO*
( ) *All figures in brackets are negatives*

Copper Output up, Cobalt and Coal Output down

The total mining and quarrying index increased by **10.3** percent in 2006 compared to a growth of **14.7** percent in 2005. The growth was largely influenced by the higher production in the copper mining and stone quarrying sectors for the first three quarters of 2006.

The coal output index declined by **57.5** percent in 2006 compared to a significant increase of **42.6** percent in 2005. The actual coal production dropped from **148,912.0** metric tonnes in 2005 to **64,849.0** metric tonnes in 2006. This decline was mainly due to machinery problems in the industry.

The non-ferrous ore mining index, which includes copper and cobalt mining, grew by **9.0** percent in 2006 compared to an increase of **6.9** percent in 2005. The main reason for this industry registering a high growth is the increase in copper production in the first three quarters of 2006. However, in the fourth quarter of 2006, the non-ferrous ore mining index declined by **15.3** percent compared to an increase of **26.5** percent in 2005.

The actual copper production rose by **10.9** percent from **465,002.0** metric tonnes in 2005 to **515,618.2** metric tonnes in 2006. The actual cobalt production declined by **16.0** percent from **5,533.5** metric tonnes in 2005 to **4,649.5** metric tonnes in 2006.

Copper, Cobalt and Coal production for 2005 and 2006 (Metric tonnes)

Commodity	2005					2006					Total percentage change
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	TOTAL	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	TOTAL	
Copper	95,725.2	116,214.3	117,046.8	136,015.8	465,002.0	129,453.8	142,975.1	127,340.9	115,848.4	515,618.2	10.9
Cobalt	1,515.8	1,360.5	1,387.8	1,269.4	5,533.5	1,183.7	1,209.0	1,244.9	1,011.9	4,649.5	(16.0)
Coal	32,240.0	40,150.0	37,873.0	38,649.0	148,912.0	16,641.0	24,320.0	20,393.0	3,495.0	64,849.0	(56.5)

Source: *Index of industrial production-CSO*
( ) *All figures in brackets are negatives*

The Stone quarrying industry output went up by **14.9** percent in the period January to December 2006, compared to a growth of **39.0** percent in the same period the previous year. This was due to increased production of sand and crushed stones.

Food and beverages, Chemicals output increases; Textile, Non-metallic mineral products output declines

Total manufacturing output index for 2006 grew by **5.9** percent compared to a growth of **3.8** percent in 2005. The increase of the manufacturing sector output is mainly due to growths in the food, beverages and tobacco and fabricated metal products industries.

The Food, Beverages and Tobacco industry registered an increase of **8.9** percent in 2006 compared to an increase of **3.8** percent in 2005. The increase in output is due to, among others, increase in production of beef products, grain mill products, alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages.

In comparison to a decline of **8.7** percent in 2005, the Textiles, Clothing and Leather industries again recorded a marginal decline of **1.3** percent in 2006. The decline is as a result of closures of major companies in the textile manufacturing industry.

The Wood and wood products industry grew marginally by a **0.7** percent in the period January to December 2006 compared to an increase of **4.2** percent in the same period of the previous year. An increase in wood processing and saw milling was the main reason for the marginal growth in the industry.

The Chemicals, Rubber and Plastics industrial sector experienced a growth of **4.6** percent 2006 compared to a growth of **2.6** percent in 2005. The growth in this industry is as a result of increased production of chemical fertilizers and pharmaceutical products.

The Non-metallic mineral products declined by **5.2** percent in 2006 compared to an increase of **9.6** percent in 2005. The decline was largely influenced by the drop in the production of cement and lime in 2006.

The output for fabricated metal products grew by **5.0** percent in 2006 compared to a growth of **7.8** percent in 2005. An increase in copper cable manufacturing was the main reason for the increase in output.

Electricity generation increases

Electricity generation went up by **13.1** percent in 2006 in comparison to an increase of **6.2** percent in 2005. The Main-hydropower stations that account for about **99** percent of the total electricity production, increased generation by **12.8** percent from **8,518,515kwh** in 2005 to **9,611,531kwh** in 2006. In the same period, increases of **50.8** percent and **1.5** percent were registered by the mini-hydro and diesel power stations, respectively.

Quarterly Generation of Electricity for 2005 and 2006 (KWh)

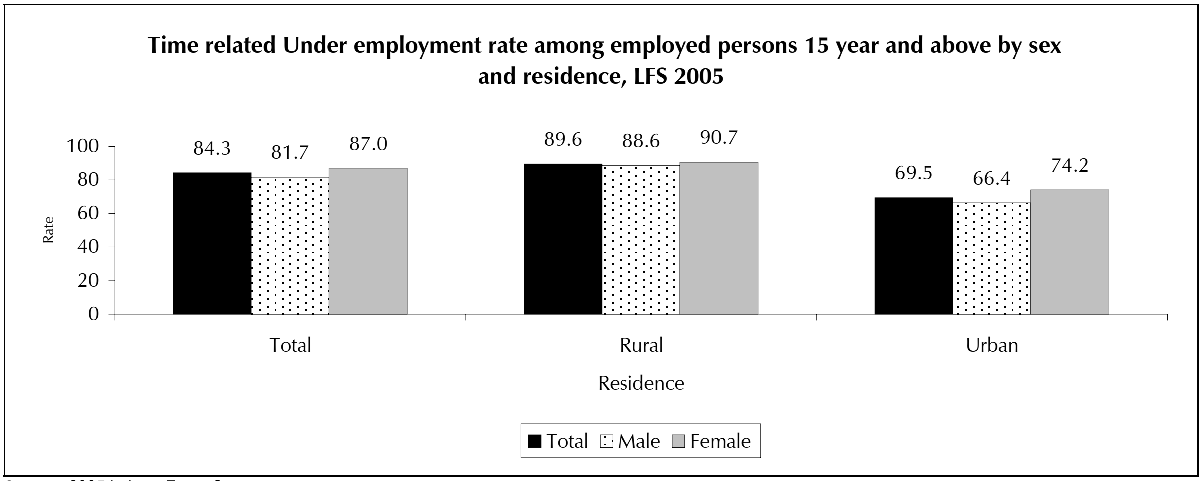
	Period				2005	Period				2006	Total
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	TOTAL	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	TOTAL	Percentage change
Main Hydro	1,973,487	2,116,665	2,259,240	2,169,123	8,518,515	2,271,341	2,459,694	2,495,940	2,384,556	9,611,531	12.8
Mini Hydro	9,354	11,675	9,853	6,512	37,394	11,271	17,375	16,994	10,748	56,388	50.8
Diesel	3,400	3,345	3,454	2,997	13,196	3,298	3,349	3,371	3,382	13,400	1.5
Total	1,986,241	2,131,685	2,272,547	2,178,632	8,569,105	2,285,910	2,481,829	2,517,193	2,398,686	9,681,319	13.0

Source: *Index of industrial production-CSO*
( ) *All figures in brackets are negatives*

LABOUR

Underemployment among working persons high, reveals the Labour Force Survey

The 2005 Labour Force Survey results show that there were 4.1 million persons that were recorded as working. The under-employment rate (the number of hours worked per person compared to normal working hours per week (40 hours) expressed as a percentage of total number of working persons) among these working persons was estimated at 84.3 percent. This implies that 15.7 percent of the working persons worked for 40 hours or more per week while the rest (84.3 %) worked for less than 40 hours per week or 8 hours per day. The results further show that females were more likely to be under-employed than males.



Source: 2005 Labour Force Survey

Spatial analysis of the results show that the under employment rate was higher in rural areas where it was observed at 89.6 percent than in urban areas where it was estimated at 69.5 percent. The possible explanation for this could be that agriculture is the main economic activity in most of the rural areas. As agriculture is a seasonal activity, most persons residing in rural areas do not have much work to do hence they worked for fewer hours than their urban counterparts.

Information on under-employment rates by occupation shows that persons working in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries recorded the highest under-employment rate estimated at 90.3 percent. The least proportion of under-employed persons was recorded among persons working in the Professional, Technical and related occupations at 55.6 percent.

Time Related Underemployment Rates among working Persons aged 15 Years and above, LFS 2005

	Under employment rate			Number of working persons
	Both	Male	Female	
Total	84.3	81.7	87.0	4,131,531
Administrative, managerial	67.2	60.9	76.0	113,878
Professional, technical and related	55.6	57.4	51.2	100,545
Clerical and related	69.5	68.7	70.2	313,164
Sales	64.4	62.3	67.4	198,722
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	90.3	89.5	91.0	3,025,834
Production and related	67.3	64.8	75.8	372,792
Service	63.9	49.1	91.3	4,976
Not Stated				1,620

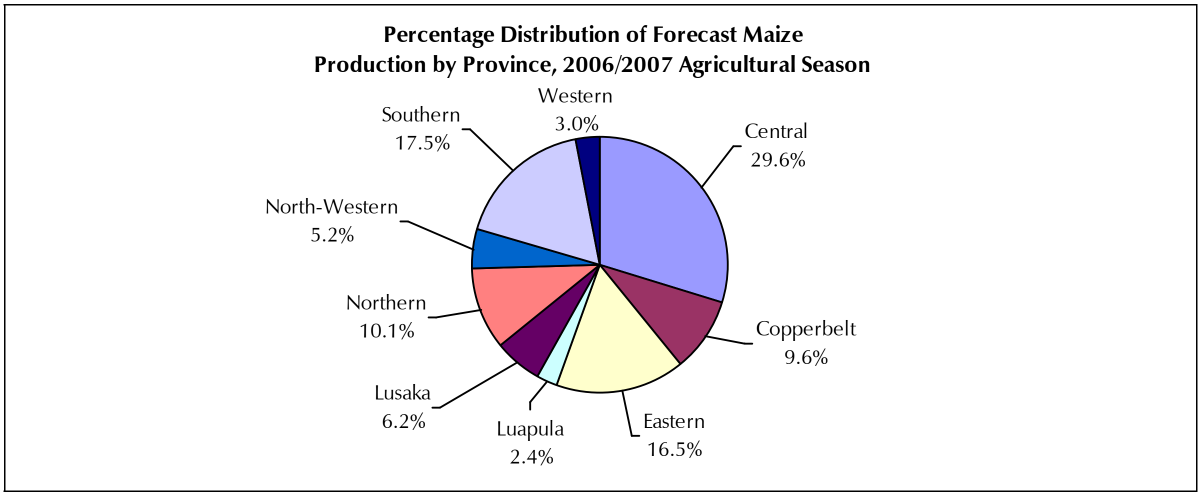
Source: *2005 Labour Force Survey*

AGRICULTURE

Central Province leads in Maize Production

According to the results of the recently released 2006/2007 Crop-Forecasting Survey, Central Province is expected to produce the most maize this year. Of the total 1,366,158 metric tones of maize expected to be produced this year, Central Province will account for 29.6 percent. It will be followed by Southern Province, which will account for 17.5 percent of the total production, while Eastern Province will account for 16.5 percent.

Western and Luapula provinces will each contribute less than four percent to the total forecast maize production.



Source: *CSO/MACO, Crop Forecasting Survey, 2006/2007 Agricultural Season*

Compared to the forecast maize production for last year, this year's forecast production is four percent less. The largest reduction in forecast maize production has been recorded in Eastern and Copperbelt provinces. Each of these provinces will experience a reduction of about 21 percent in their maize production compared to last agricultural season.

While the rest of the provinces are expecting lower maize production figures than last year, Lusaka, Northern, Southern and Western provinces are expecting to have increased production. Lusaka and Western provinces are expecting to produce respectively about 37.5 and 27.3 percent more maize this season than last agricultural season.

Province	Expected Maize Production (Mt)		Percentage Change
	2005/2006	2006/2007	
Central	416,835	405,282	-2.8
Copperbelt	165,329	130,601	-21.0
Eastern	285,519	225,178	-21.1
Luapula	37,774	32,225	-14.7
Lusaka	61,180	84,127	37.5
Northern	123,239	138,057	12.0
North-Western	71,971	70,765	-1.7
Southern	230,105	238,570	3.7
Western	32,487	41,353	27.3
Zambia	1,424,439	1,366,158	-4.1

Source: *CSO/MACO, Crop Forecasting Surveys, 2005/6 and 2006/7 Agricultural Seasons*

The 2007/2008 National Food Balance Sheet

According to the Food Balance Sheet for the 2007/2008 Agricultural Marketing Season, the total national maize requirement for Zambia will be 1,549,188 metric tonnes.

The total maize availability for Zambia during this season will be 1,799,188 metric tonnes. This total is made up of 1,366,158 metric tonnes expected to be produced during the 2006/2007 agricultural season, and 433,031 metric tonnes carry-over stocks available as at 1st May 2007. This means that Zambia will have a maize surplus of 250,000 metric tonnes this agricultural marketing season. This surplus constitutes 18.3 percent of the total expected maize production, and is an improvement on the surplus of 160,000 metric tonnes recorded during the 2006/2007 marketing season. A surplus for cassava flour, amounting to 462,956 metric tonnes is also expected. This represents a 37.8 percent increase in the cassava (flour equivalent) surplus over last marketing season's surplus of 335,948 metric tonnes. On the other hand, the country is expecting to experience a deficit in paddy rice and wheat. There will be deficits of 12,000 and 24,157 metric tones in paddy rice and wheat stocks, respectively. There will be no net deficit or surplus for sorghum/millet and potatoes (both Irish and sweet).

The total food surplus (all cereals plus cassava, Irish and sweet potatoes) when converted to maize meal equivalent, is 628,396 metric tonnes. Compared to the food surplus for last marketing season, which stood at 413,064 metric tonnes, there is an increase of about 52.1 percent.

Food Balance Sheet for 2007/2008 Agricultural Marketing Season

			Maize	Paddy rice	Wheat	Sorghum/ millet	Sweet and Irish potatoes	Cassava flour	Total (Maize meal equivalent) 12/
A.	Availability:								
	(i) Opening stocks (1st May 2007)	1/	433,031	931	0	4,712	0	4,459	398,614
	(ii) Total production (2006/07)	2/	1,366,158	18,317	115,843	34,480	75,664	1,185,600	2,476,734
	Total availability		1,799,188	19,248	115,843	39,192	75,664	1,190,059	2,875,349
B.	Requirements:								
	(i) Staple food requirements:								
	Human consumption	3/	1,132,880	30,332	132,708	35,468	71,880	700,442	1,837,314
	Food Reserve Stocks (net)	4/	250,000	0	0	1,000	0	2,949	228,609
	(ii) Industrial requirements:								0
	Stockfeed	5/	65,000	0	0	0	0	0	58,500
	Breweries	6/	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	13,500
	Seed	7/	18,000	0	1,500	1,000	0	0	18,183
	(iii) Losses	8/	68,308	916	5,792	1,724	3,783	23,712	90,846
	Total requirements		1,549,188	31,248	140,000	39,192	75,664	727,104	2,246,952
C.	Surplus/deficit (A-B)	9/	250,000	-12,000	-24,157	0	0	462,956	628,396
D.	Commercial import requirements	10/		12,000	24,157				
E.	Food aid import requirements	11/							

Notes:

1/ *Stocks expected to be held by commodity traders, millers, Food Reserve Agency (FRA) and commercial farmers as at 1st May 2007, including stocks held by small-scale farmers in rural areas.*
2/ *Production estimates from Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives/Central Statistical Office (MACO/CSO). Cassava production is based on the total area under cassava, using an annual yield figure of 11.7 tonnes per hectare (MAFF Root and Tuber Improvement Programme, 1996). A flour extraction rate of 25% is used. Other tubers are sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes.*
3/ *Staple foods are assumed to represent 70 percent (1,421 KCal/person/day) of total diet (2,030 KCal/person/day), converted to crop requirements for the national 2007/2008 population of 12.1 million people.*
4/ *Locally purchased FRA stocks expected to be carried over into the next season. (This does not indicate total FRA purchases on the local market nor imports)*
5/ *Estimated requirements by major stock feed producers.*
6/ *Estimated requirements by industrial breweries.*
7/ *Estimated seed crop grown for seed companies.*
8/ *Post harvest losses are estimated at 5 percent for grains and sweet potatoes in line with estimates from other Southern African Development Countries (SADC) and 2 percent for cassava.*
9/ *Expected surpluses or deficits that arise after meeting minimum overall staple human consumption requirements as well as industrial requirements. Cassava and maize may be substitutable with other crops and may result in different exportable volumes than the ones indicated here. The total is expressed as maize meal equivalent using energy values. The rice deficit is based on what is known to be imported each year, as indicated under D.*
The wheat deficit is based on the estimated market size as indicated in B, less availability as indicated in A.
The maize meal equivalent and cassava flour surplus represents an overall surplus of staple foods. Cross-substitution may make this surplus partly available in the form of other crops.
10/ *Imports required to be made by the private sector to meet the commercial market demands.*
11/ *Total estimated requirement for food relief among vulnerable groups, to be imported. This could be met with maize or other grains.*
12/ *Total maize meal equivalent refers to all crops being converted to kilocalories that are equal to the corresponding kilocalories in maize meal form.*

HEALTH

Less than Forty percent of Health Care Facilities have running water at all Sites

Running water, which is an essential element for infection prevention practices, is not readily available at all relevant service sites or in a close proximity that health providers could reasonably be expected to access when needed. Service sites are different sites within the health facility e.g. maternity ward, general ward, dental ward, etc.

The 2005 Zambia HIV/AIDS Service Provision Assessment (ZHSPA) Survey results reveal that running water is available at all relevant service sites in only 37 percent of health facilities. Other infection prevention practices reported were soap, latex gloves, sharps box, and chlorine solution.

Analysis by type of facility revealed that running water was available at all sites in urban health centres with 64 percent compared to only 16 percent in rural health centres. Forty-five percent of all Hospitals reported to have running water at all sites.

Percentage of Health Facilities with indicated Infection Control Elements in all relevant Service Sites, by Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Running water	Soap	Latex Gloves	Sharps box	Chlorine solution	All items present in all relevant service sites
Type of facility						
Hospital	45	29	60	35	0	0
Urban health centre	64	73	88	76	9	4
Rural Health centre	16	51	63	59	13	2
Other	62	64	81	65	27	22
Managing Authority						
Government	20	50	67	59	13	3
Non-government	68	69	81	67	19	15
Province						
Central	32	36	62	51	16	10
Copper belt	74	84	85	80	15	9
Eastern	23	49	59	43	24	5
Luapula	35	63	85	63	15	5
Lusaka	55	53	82	76	15	15
Northern	6	35	56	46	8	0
North-Western	27	49	59	58	4	0
Southern	13	61	75	66	23	7
Western	15	44	48	35	6	0
Total	37	57	71	62	15	7

Source: *2005 ZHSPA*

The survey results further revealed that Government-managed health care facilities were less likely to have running water readily available at all sites with 20 percent compared to 68 percent of Non-government health care facilities.

At provincial level, Copperbelt had running water available at all sites with 74 percent, followed by Lusaka with 55 percent. Northern Province was the least to have running water at all sites with only 6 percent.

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Early Marriages prevalent in Zambia!!

The 2006 Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Survey results reveal that 32 percent of the respondents in the age group 15-34 reported that they were forced into early marriage. The percentage of the respondents who were forced into early marriages was higher in rural areas at 33 percent as opposed to urban areas at 29 percent.

The most cited reason for getting into early marriages was the occurrence of unplanned pregnancy at 38 percent. This proportion was higher in urban areas than in rural areas with 43 and 35 percent, respectively. There was no difference in the proportions of people citing Tradition as a reason for getting into early marriage between the rural and urban residences.

Percentage Distribution of Sample Population by Reason for Early Marriage, Residence and Province, Zambia, 2006

REGION	Reason for Early Marriage					Total Sample
	Was forced to marry early	Got/made someone pregnant	Tradition	Other	Total	
Zambia	32	38	10	20	100	1,022,492
Rural	33	35	10	21	100	710,993
Urban	29	43	10	18	100	311,499
Province						
Central	41	44	2	12	100	173,000
Copperbelt	25	34	21	20	100	118,039
Eastern	21	24	13	42	100	212,143
Luapula	69	14	-	18	100	50,569
Lusaka	25	49	3	23	100	195,530
Northern	32	33	28	6	100	92,715
Northwestern	33	50	17	-	100	54,888
Southern	40	48	4	8	100	99,050
Western	28	43	-	28	100	26,558

Source: *Gender-based Violence Report 2006*

Analysis by province shows that Luapula Province had a highest percentage (69 percent) of persons that indicated that they were forced into early marriages. The corresponding percentage for Central Province was 41 percent and this was second highest. The lowest proportion of persons reporting to have been forced in early marriage was recorded in Eastern Province at 21 percent.

Getting pregnant / making someone pregnant as a cause of persons getting married early was mostly reported in North-Western Province at 50 percent. It was closely followed by Lusaka Province with 49 percent and Southern Province with 48 percent. Luapula Province was the least with 14 percent.

The percentage of respondents citing tradition as a reason for going into early marriages was highest in Northern Province with 28 percent followed by Copperbelt Province with 21 percent.

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006*
Total G.D.P. At Current Prices(K' billion)	2,240.1	3,005.1	3,950.2	5,140.2	6,027.9	7,477.7	10,071.9	13,132.7	16,260.4	20,479.2	25,997.4	32,456.3	38,676.5
Total G.D.P. At Constant (1994) Prices(K' billion)	2,240.1	2,176.9	2,328.1	2,404.9	2,360.2	2,412.7	2,499.0	2,621.3	2,707.9	2,846.5	2,999.2	3,155.9	3,343.3
G.D.P. Per Capita At Current Prices (Kwacha)	264,205	346,017	444,059	564,127	645,869	782,201	1,028,587	1,301,621	1,562,085	1,906,038	2,344,290	2,836,723	3,278,034
G.D.P. Per Capita At Constant (1994) Prices (Kwacha)	264,205	250,659	261,707	263,935	252,886	252,384	255,213	259,806	260,138	264,930	270,450	275,830	283,365
G.D.P.Growth Rate At Constant (1994) Prices		**-2.8**	**6.9**	**3.3**	**-1.9**	**2.2**	**3.6**	**4.9**	**3.3**	**5.1**	**5.4**	**5.2**	**5.9**

*Revised estimates

Source: *CSO, National Accounts Statistics*

Projected Population, 2000-2007

		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Zambia Surface area	752,612/square km								
POPULATION		9,885,591	10,089,492	10,409,441	10,744,380	11,089,691	11,441,461	11,798,678	12,160,516
POPULATION GROWTH RATE		2.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3	3
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH		50.0	51.8	51.9	52.4	52.4	52.6	51.9	51.4

Source: *CSO, Population Projections Report*

Note: *2000 figures are from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing while the 2001 to 2007 figures are the Population Projections Report*

Poverty Trends 1991-2004

	1991	1993	1996	1998	2004
Zambia Total	70	74	69	73	68
Rural/Urban					
Rural	88	92	82	83	78
Urban	49	45	46	56	53

Source: Living Conditions Monitoring Survey IV (2004)

HIV Prevalence

Residence/Province	Total	Male	Female
Zambia Total	15.6	12.9	17.8
Residence			
Rural	10.8	8.9	12.4
Urban	23.1	19.2	26.3
Province			
Central	15.3	13.4	18.8
Copperbelt	19.9	17.3	22.1
Eastern	13.7	11.0	16.1
Luapula	11.2	8.6	13.3
Lusaka	22.0	18.7	25.0
Northern	8.3	6.2	10.0
North-western	9.2	9.5	8.8
Southern	17.6	14.6	20.2
Western	13.1	8.3	16.9

Source: *CSO, Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS), 2001/2002*

Inflation Trends

Year	Annual CPI	Year on Year Inflation Rate
2000	477.67	30.1
2001	579.86	18.7
2002	708.78	26.7
2003	860.48	17.2
2004	1,015.08	17.5
2005	1,207.05	15.9
2006	1,309.43	8.2

Source: *CSO, Prices Statistics*

Period End Exchange Rates: Kwacha per United States Dollar

Period	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
January	369.68	653.32	695.53	984.90	1,286.49	1,454.54	2,379.88	2,655.04	4,024.55	3,848.65	4,407.63	4,767.64	4,785.09	3,370.32	4,293.15
February	474.90	647.39	777.26	1,039.35	1,290.07	1,534.73	2,379.88	2,655.04	3,602.67	3,904.25	4,668.71	4,762.51	4,785.09	3,289.61	4,250.93
March	507.16	687.25	805.10	1,134.47	1,292.10	1,634.17	2,271.61	2,734.46	3,349.59	3,930.72	4,877.52	4,722.06	4,758.10	3,293.96	4,247.78
April	528.05	703.42	810.09	1,232.90	1,292.50	1,748.70	2,212.79	2,754.46	3,104.48	3,939.03	4,866.40	4,734.95	4,714.81	3,203.33	4,153.15
May	551.27	677.88	837.29	1,240.89	1,293.72	1,739.22	2,325.62	2,801.39	3,323.04	4,097.61	4,823.76	4,754.70	4,668.13	3,184.97	4,051.07
June	521.83	680.53	902.45	1,241.03	1,302.74	1,902.06	2,388.43	2,857.76	3,604.46	4,354.66	4,847.04	4,832.62	4,693.47	3,470.61	
July	496.95	681.11	939.00	1,259.12	1,313.29	1,928.78	2,418.80	2,939.94	3,685.30	4,499.23	4,779.32	4,783.13	4,687.58	3,546.72	
August	461.83	691.25	940.09	1,267.86	1,315.59	1,935.43	2,431.59	3,090.42	3,594.30	4,492.73	4,698.57	4,787.26	4,621.12	3,883.95	
September	350.21	674.03	942.01	1,266.74	1,317.52	1,957.32	2,397.97	3,206.00	3,678.19	4,519.21	4,745.65	4,856.28	4,401.83	4,046.46	
October	368.37	672.35	941.74	1,269.03	1,325.28	2,012.52	2,381.41	3,244.11	3,743.49	4,603.27	4,752.02	4,896.31	4,439.67	3,835.17	
November	379.70	673.84	941.79	1,269.83	1,353.13	2,110.51	2,401.45	3,338.49	3,800.85	4,753.73	4,751.27	4,797.64	4,346.08	3,984.97	
December	520.45	687.62	947.15	1,282.44	1,393.94	2,278.64	2,452.88	3,608.42	3,820.33	4,740.05	4,577.75	4,651.51	4,026.68	4,127.83	
AV	460.87	677.50	873.29	1,207.38	1,314.70	1,853.05	2,370.19	2,990.46	3,610.94	4,306.93	4,732.97	4,778.88	4,577.30	3,603.16	4,199.22

Note:

- *The table shows the period end exchange rate of the Kwacha against the United States Dollar.*
- *The last row shows the calculated annual average exchange rate.*
- *The average exchange rate depicted under the 2007 column is based on the average of the first five (5) months*

Period End Exchange Rates: Kwacha per South African Rand

Period	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
January	397.60	434.49	518.30	333.21	507.13	691.06	803.73	551.74	590.62
February	373.03	433.25	460.49	340.00	562.19	702.97	788.78	538.34	593.88
March	356.56	426.62	425.36	341.20	608.30	711.25	791.47	529.65	579.69
April	379.49	424.41	384.41	355.16	630.89	724.22	756.22	527.42	584.79
May	387.32	405.61	416.90	401.52	636.53	699.22	748.34	505.35	581.23
June	397.07	424.34	447.85	430.30	611.16	746.74	696.72	499.86	
July	398.07	449.09	453.23	444.42	633.71	780.88	703.15	498.75	
August	390.95	461.03	432.39	424.95	634.48	746.26	680.21	559.73	
September	392.60	454.06	426.97	427.04	647.90	740.38	696.78	546.57	
October	394.35	448.39	403.62	445.33	683.45	763.25	662.15	500.36	
November	398.74	470.03	391.74	491.51	703	780.76	600.98	547.99	
December	422.16	536.89	331.73	528.42	706.38	807.34	536.83	585.62	
AV	390.66	447.35	424.42	413.59	630.41	741.19	705.45	532.62	586.04

Note:

- *The table shows the period end exchange rate of the Kwacha against the South African Rand.*
- *The last row shows the calculated annual average exchange rate.*
- *The average exchange rate depicted under the 2007 column is based on the average of the first five (5) months*

LAYMAN & STATISTICS

Food Balance Sheet: is a tabular display of food supply and requirement statistics pertaining to the staple food crops. It facilitates decision making by government, the private sector, Non-Governmental Organisations and the donor community on:

(i) Export/Import quantities of food commodities
(ii) Locally marketable food quantities
(iii) Locally available food-stocks for possible food relief distribution
(iv) Availability of raw materials for the manufacture of stock-feed and beer-brewing.

Trade Surplus: this is a situation were a country is exporting more than it is importing.

SITC: Stands for Standard International Trade Classification. It is a trade statistical nomentriture mainly used in trade statistical analysis.

Agricultural Season: This refers to the period starting from 1st October and ending 30th September the following year.

Agricultural Marketing Season: This refers to the period starting from 1st May and ending 30th April the following year.

Index of Industrial Production: Is defined as the measure of the volume changes in the levels of industrial production in the economy compared with base year production. The index does not measure the actual production levels but gives a comparative representation of the performance of the various sub-sectors.

Unemployment: is measured by the unemployment rate which is conventionally defined as the proportion of the labour force that, on a given period of time, is without a job but available for work. In the 2005 Labour Force Survey (LFS 2005) the reference period for unemployment was in the last 7 days. Unemployment as an indicator on its own does not fully explain the unemployment situation in an economy as most individuals engage in activities merely as a means of survival as job opportunities in the formal sector are limited.

Time related underemployment: is an important measure of underutilization of the productive capacity of the labour force in a country. This indicator is important as it is the best proxy available that can be used to assess the extent to which available human resources are being utilized and has critical implications on the productive process of an economy. In addition, this indicator (when used in partnership with other labour market indicators such as unemployment) helps to fully understand any shortcomings in the labour market. As unemployment on its own does not fully explain the unemployment situation in an economy, underemployment explains the extent to which employed persons are engaged in economic activities.

Surveys being undertaken

- 2007 Zambia Demographic & Health Survey
- 2007 Economic Census
- 2010 Cartographic Mapping

Now Available

- Zambia Sexual Behaviour Survey, 2005
- Employment and Earnings Inquiry Report, January 2006
- National Accounts Statistics Bulletin No.9 2005
- Selected Socio-Economic Indicators, 2004 - 2005
- Labour-Force Survey Report, 2005

Soon to be released!

- Financial Statistics Report, 2005
- Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Zambia (CSEC), 2005
- Gender Based Violence, 2005
- Child Labour Report, 2005

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